

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL XXX

ATLANTA, GA. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1897.—TEN PAGES

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PATENT REFRIGERATOR
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ator on the American Mar
goes with every one.
ARD WARE CO.,
Peachtree St.

College

E WORLD.
high location; best san
work in any depart
tudent, student
and professor of all
Terms reasonable
resident, Macon, Ga.

RTS AND HOTELS

ntain House,
E COUNTY, N. Y. On
elevation, good water, fine
people. Mountain spring water
water, playing. New man
A. W. Webb, Wadsworth, N.Y.
J. R. KEENAN, Manager
June 21, 1897.

Springs.
E MOUNTAINS
ET ABOVE SEA
EST BATHING IN
ILL BE OPEN
JUNE 1ST. EN
MENT IN FIRST
R. WRITE FOR
WITH RATES OF
PARTICULARS.
AVIS, Proprietor.

OUR PATRONAGE

t House
SQUARE,
YORK.

er of the city.
posure unequalled.
nounced excellence.
Prices moderate.

emberland
Island, Ga.
E YEAR ROUND

begin June 1st. The
Atlantic coast. Many
people, beautiful grove. Splendid
in the sea can be
assured. The b
turning at moderate
concerts, german
and dancing. Good
tentative service.
recommendation is
now open. Address
SAKELFORD,
umberland, Ga.

HOUSE
II St. Atlanta, Ga.
from union depot
use to all parts of
well ventilated
unexcelled.

at Moderate Prices
C. C. HAY, Mgr.

OPEN.

FF HOUSE.
Falls, Ga.

management of Mr.
eters without permis
his Charlotte, Fla.
or Jacksonville, Fla.
service render
per week, and \$30 to
in attendance. Room
in October. Break
July 4th.

BROADWAY &
11TH ST.,
NEW YORK.

TE GRACE CHURCH.

AN PLAN.

ive way there are few better
tropols than the. Pe
as acquired car ready to
its boundless atmosphere
the climate, and its very
moderate price.

Taylor & Son.

N. HOTEL,
N. Y. ON THE OCEAN.
no portions, and
are portions, and
laid out with trees
DRAKE M. CAKE, Prop.

WILLIAMS CAUGHT; TROOPS SAVE HIM

POLICE STOPPED THE FANCY BALL

Captured in Barnesville by Town
Marshal Last Night.

Last Night's Masquerade Ball Re
sults in Riot.

MOB WAS READY WITH ROPE

BLUECOATS CALL THE DANCE

Governor Orders Out Soldiers To Save the
Trembling Wretch.

Wild Scenes Followed and a Rush For
Doors Was Made.

THE TOWN WAS FULL OF ANGRY MEN

FINALE COMES TODAY IN POLICE COURT

At 2 o'clock This Morning the Barnes
ville Blues Were Guarding the Gay
Calaboose in which Wil
liams Was Imprisoned.
The Mob Gone.

Hacks and Patrol Wagons Were Call
ed Into Service To Carry the Gay
Participants to the Station
House Where Cases
Were Made.

Oscar Williams, the negro who has been
chased through four counties by an angry
mob of outraged Clayton county citizens,
was captured last night in Barnesville.

This morning at 2 o'clock armed soldiers
were guarding Oscar Williams from the
mob that was waiting to take him from the
little jail where he was placed after his
capture by the marshal of that town.

Later he was spirited away for safe
keeping.

The negro has been positively identified
as the one who committed the assault in
Henry county, near Lovejoy, last Saturday,
and he admits that his name is Oscar
Williams.

He was caught last night before 9 o'clock.

He was going into Barnesville when ar
rested, and as he fled he was captured by
the police officers.

Williams had been living near Zebulon.

He claims that there are two Oscar
Williamses and that he is not the one
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WILL CLAY EVANS GIVE UP IN DISGUST

There Are Rumors That the Tennessean
May Resign.

BADLY TREATED BY M'KINLEY

Was Not Permitted To Control the Pa-
tronage from His State.

NOT SATISFIED WITH CONDITION OF AFFAIRS

Republican Leader Is Angry Because
His Friends Have Been Ignored
by the Administration.

Washington, July 14.—(Special)—The ad-
ministration is in danger of losing one of its
most prominent and most competent
officials.

If there is truth in the story that comes
to me tonight, the liveliest kind of a polit-
ical sensation is brewing. It is a story of
especial interest in the south, for at the
bottom of the trouble which is expected to
culminate so sensational lies the "south-
ern situation" as it exists in the repub-
lican party.

The man whose resignation is among the
under-the-surface predictions is none other
than H. Clay Evans, commissioner of
pensions. As the story comes to me, Mr.
Evans is not only disgusted, but very much
hurt at the lack of consideration he has
received at the hands of the administration,
and he is not a man who will consent to
such treatment from anybody—the presi-
dent or anybody else.

Has Been Thrown Down Hard.

It is all a matter of patronage. In the
distribution of the Tennessee places Evans
has been persistently and forcibly thrown
down, and his feelings are badly hurt. It
is no case of ordinary pique. There are
excellent reasons why the man from Ten-
nessee should feel sore just as anybody
else who had been treated as he has would
feel, and Evans, who is no mere office
seeker, and who is in no sense dependent
upon office, is just the man to express his
feelings in the most forcible language and
threw up his office in disgust.

Mr. Evans, who had aspired to the
vice presidential nomination and who had
been given the distinct promise of a place
in the cabinet as a solace from the wound
resulting from the blow which Mark Han-
na landed on his solar plexus at St. Louis,
was offered the pension commissionership
many of his admirers were indignant. They
regarded such a place, though an excellent
one as offices, and one much sought
after, as far beneath that which Mr. Evans
should have. They said he would de-
cline it.

When he accepted they smiled significant-
ly and said there was just one reason for
his coming to Washington, and that was
to show the amateurs of the anti-Evans
crowd in Tennessee who was closest to the
administration—who was the real boss in
that state; he was coming for the purpose
of taking absolute control of the distribution
of patronage for that state and no man
who did not bear the Evans stamp
was to have any sort of consideration. They
even went so far as to declare that the
gentleman from Chattanooga had been
given direct assurances to this effect by
the president.

Mr. Evans never said this. Mr. Evans,
when asked about Tennessee's patronage,
would say nothing; but he would smile a
satisfied smile which meant as clearly as
he had said it in so many words: "Just
watch me do 'em; I'll show 'em a thing or
two."

Brownlow Rubs It In.

There are two factions among Tennessee
republicans. Congressman Walter Brown-
low is at the head of one, Commissioner
Evans of the other. Brownlow is national
committeeman. In the fight for office, there
had been a general lining up between the
two factions—both would-be leaders making
their recommendations. It is perhaps
characteristic of the bitterness of the fight
between the factions that Brownlow in his
recommendations seems to have selected
the men most distasteful to Evans. They
are without exception men whom the
commissioner holds as personally offensive and
against them he has waged a persistent, re-
lentless warfare.

The results have been such as to bring
pain and sorrow to Mr. Evans and his fol-
lowers. True, Mr. Evans has succeeded in
demonstrating who is boss of the répub-
lican party of Tennessee, but unfortunately
for his friends and for his political prestige
back home, he has proved it is Brownlow
who is boss, not Evans.

Without a single exception the Brownlow

men have landed in the fat offices; with-
out a single exception these winners are
men who, in speaking of the honorable
commissioner of pensions, employ language
which couldn't go through the mails on a
postal card; without a single exception the
men whom Evans recommended have re-
ceived a ruthless turn-down. And the net
result of it all is the demonstration of the
fact that Evans isn't deuce high with this
administration. It has been shown him in
the most practical way that he is regarded
merely as an office holder who has been
given all he had a right to aspire to, and
that he is in no sense the adviser of the
administration that his friends and his fan-
cy pictured him.

Has Been All One Way.

It is unnecessary to go into details as to
the different offices. Brownlow's list of
victories are unbroken. He has won in
every case.

The last two appointments have given
special pain to Evans, and it is because
these show so clearly the feelings of the
administration toward him that the com-
missioner has decided he would stand it no
longer.

Dick Austin, who has been made marshal
of the eastern district, started out last year
as the manager of the Evans vice presiden-
tial boom. He was Evans's confidential
man up to the St. Louis convention when
he got the state committee to endorse Evans
for the cabinet. Austin, who was a member
of that committee, protested and demanded
a roll call so he could go on record as op-
posed to the man whose friends call him
"Voravor."

The appointment of Dave Nunn as col-
lector for the western district was another
bitter pill for the commissioner, who not
only protested personally, but placed on
file a great stack of protests from care-
fully worked-out sources against his former
political friend. This appointment has not
been sent to the senate yet.

Resignation Predicted as a Certainty.

There has not been a break in the clouds.
Brownlow has landed his everything, Evans
has got nothing.

Under any circumstances he would feel
sore just as anybody else who had been treated
as he has been treated, and Evans, who is in no sense dependent
upon office, is just the man to express his
feelings in the most forcible language and
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The man whose resignation is among the
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In opening his speech Mr. Carlisle said:
"I congratulate the national democrats
of Kentucky on their moderation respecting
what they have made to the call for a con-
vention and I congratulate the friends of
sound money, tariff reform and good govern-
ment in every particular. We are not
so far from the beginning of a campaign
which, I am sure, will be memorable in
the history of our party. The proceedings
of the general assembly of interested and
patriotic democrats, who have refused to
abandon their life long convictions and
traditions, in their uncompromising stand
against the forces of a new political
combination formed with the most
opponents, will be watched with intense
interest by all who are interested in
what the administration will take.

"He's sure to do it," said this gentleman
at the Elkhart tonight. "He has been treat-
ed like a dog by McKinley and Hanna, and
they'll not stand it. Mark my prediction."

OHIO

BASEBALL

CLEVELAND 15, BOSTON 15.

Boston 0 2 1 2 1 1 0 6 4 2 10 2
Batteries—Powell and Craiger; Klobodan,
Stevens and Bergen. Umpire, Sheridan.

Time, 2:20.

CINCINNATI 11, NEW YORK 6.

Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 2 3 3 x 11 2 2
New York 0 5 0 0 0 0 6 6 2 12 2
Batteries—Dwyer, Damman and Vaughan;
McKinney and Wilson. Umpire, O'Day. Time,
2:20.

BROOKLYN 15, CHICAGO 7.

Chicago 0 2 0 1 0 0 3 7 9 3
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 3 3 0 2 0 15 17 3
Batteries—Denner and Dunham; Fife and
Burrell. Umpire, McDonald. Time, 2:20.

PHILADELPHIA 10, LOUISVILLE 5.

Philadelphia 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 5
Louisville 0 2 0 1 2 0 2 0 5 5
Batteries—Evans and Wilson; Wheeler
and Clements. Umpire, Lynch. Time, 2:20.

WASHINGTON 15, PITTSBURGH 1.

Pittsburg 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 2 18 17 3
Washington 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 2 0 1 2 18 17 3
Batteries—Gardiner, Hughey and Sudder-
thorpe; and Farrell. Umpire, Emslie. Time,
2:20.

The Races at Brighton Beach

New York, July 14.—It was dull and cheer-
less at Brighton Beach today, and the racing
was far from being the fifth race, and
turned the track into a mud bath after it
had dried out a little from the furious rain
of yesterday.

First race, one mile and a sixteenth—Easta-
cata, 3 to 5, won; Declare, 20 to 1, second;
Ben Eder, 15 to 3, third. Time, 1:51 3/4.

Second race, five furlongs—Sanders, 3 to 5,
won; Lalaou, 1 to 4, second; Colonial
Duke, 1 to 5, third. Time, 1:50.

Fifth race, one mile—Hanley, 7 to 1, won;
Beaufort, 4 to 1, second; Rifle, 7 to 2, third.
Time, 1:47 1/2.

Third race, six furlongs—Successful, 3 to 1,
won; Hildy, 4 to 1, second; Orion, even.
Time, 1:18.

Fourth race, five and one-quarter miles—
Sister Sister, 12 to 1, won; Saket, 12 to 1, second;
Skater, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:59 1/2.

Alvarado 10, Volney 10, Councillor Howe
10.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Demagogue 117,
Nosey 103, Dacian 103, Glomine 102, Sen-
tational 99, Towando 91, Julius 92.

Sixth race, one mile—Logan 12, Orson 11,
Katy 103, Delightful 102, Logie 101, D-19,
May Morning 10, Park Chub 10.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles—Ori-
on Deck 123, Divide 121, Lady Mitchell 114,
Miss Prim 105, Concord 100, Templestowe
100.

Fourth race, one and one-quarter miles—
Sister Sister 12 to 1, won; Decade, 12 to 1, second;
Iplot, 1 to 1, third. Time, 1:59 1/2.

Second race, six furlongs—Frontman 8
to 1, won; Richmont 10, Frontman 8, second;
Cyclone 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:37 1/2.

Third race, five and a half furlongs—My
Horse 10, Star 10, won; Star 10, second; My
Horse 10, Star 10, third. Time, 1:34 1/2.

Fourth race, one mile—Eugenia Wicks, 10,
won; Harry 8, second; Harry 8, third. Time,
1:34 1/2.

Fifth race, one mile—Eugenia Wicks, 10,
won; Harry 8, second; Harry 8, third. Time,
1:34 1/2.

Sixth race, one mile—Prosecutor, 8 to 1,
won; Fresco, 8 to 1, second; Lamore, 15 to
1, third. Time, 1:45.

Entries at Brighton Beach

First race, five and a half furlongs—Kris-
tine 10, won; Sackit, 12 to 1, second;

After.... Taking

Continued From First Page.

would be lynched, as the local police were
inadequate to the situation.

The governor telephoned the mayor that
he had the authority to call out the troops
if he thought such a course necessary or
wise. The governor instructed him that
he could set out the troops at once if the
situation demanded it.

He telephoned the mayor to bring the
negro either to Atlanta or Macon. He
was particular in telling the mayor that
no reward would be paid unless the pris-
oner was delivered to the jail of Fulton
or Bibb.

Major Hughey said that he would pro-
ceed to get the military in readiness at
once and provide for any contingency
that might arise.

The governor was called up several other
times and asked for instructions. The
governor said that he thought the negro
was not the one wanted, as he understood
from Barnesville that there were two Oscar
Williamses. He thought a lynching
would be more advised.

He also thought it would be best for
the church and the congregation to move
the church farther out, nearer the corner
of the junction of the two Peachtree streets.

He stated even if the street was too noisy
he would have to bear it.

He stated even if the trouble would have
disappeared, he would be noisy.

He was willing to stay at the present
location, as the building was sound
and safe for a number of years.

Mr. Rice asked if it would not be better
to buy a lot now and build later.

Mr. Rice thought he might plan to
buy a lot now and build later.

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Mr. Rice thought

ne Tetter
s and Could Find
Hood's Sarapenic
—Scrofula Cured.

letter on one of my
ankles. I tried it,
but nothing did me
any good. It was very trouble-
some. In the spring
Hood's Sarapenic
cured all the boils of the
completely cured. Hood's
creased my weight.
Leboro, Georgia.
was three months old
eruptions. He was
an and the eruptions
ould break out again.
him Hood's Sarapenic
had taken two bottles
he had no trouble
it is perfectly well.
ly Spring, W. Va.
to try Hood's Sarapenic
to buy any other.
is the best, in fact,
Purifier. Sold by
six for \$5.



effectual in eradicating
the Botanic Blood Balsam
and enriches the
microscopic blood
system from the first
cases of catarrh. Have
magical power. For
cases. It has no equal
and long tested rem-
edy. Many men have
off as "just as good
Botanic Blood Balsam".

IS GLORIOUS.

from telling you what
you suffered with a sore
and ulcerated sore
to various remedies
and medicines. Mr.
B. J. which cured his
sore throat.

W. A. PEPPER
Physician, Atlanta, Ga.

Tell's Liver
only cure, but if
he will prevent
headache,
malaria,
jaundice, torpid
diseases.
Liver PILLS
EVELY CURE.

OKKEEPING.
Month if You
in Now.

from the start. Competed
evening sessions. Pro-
position when business
and winter. Call and ex-
penses.

NESS COLLEGE,
Main Street.

ON THIS PAPER
FROM THE
Printing Ink Co.,
St., CINCINNATI, O
ed in 1857.

PLANT LINE
NIGHT AT SEA
A FOREIGN LAND.
GERS & SWIFT
STEAMSHIPS
FROM BOSTON
TO NEW YORK
FAX. N. HAWKESBURY
BRETON, CHARLOTTE-
PRINCE RUPERT ISL.
ALL PLANTS IN
THE PROVINCES.
GATHERING SUMMER TOURS
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED
CUTRATURE URGENT APPLICATION

THE MANY CASES OF SPASMS BY DR. MILES' NERVINE.
Restorative has had wide reputation. Mrs. Walter A. Steward, 773 Broadway, New York, N. Y., says March 3, 1896: "In 1895 while on a visit to friends our little girl was taken with spasms. We hastened home to our family physician. He told us she had failed. We called several physicians but the spasms continued, her tongue became partially paralyzed and the doctors said she would never talk again. Night and day we watched the poor little girl, and when we saw her we advised her to see a doctor but got no relief. We began giving Dr. Miles' Nervine, and after taking four bottles she was running about as well and happy as ever."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book of Heart and Nerves sent free to all applicants.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart Ind.

NO AMENDMENT FOR HAWAIIAN TREATY

Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs
Agrees on Report.

ONLY SEVEN MEMBERS THERE

Resolution for Ratification Receives
All but Two Votes.

SENATORS TURPLE AND DANIEL IN MINORITY

Senator Turple Says He Favors the
Treaty, but Thinks There Should
Be an Amendment.

Washington, July 14.—The senate committee on foreign relations agreed today to report a resolution for the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty without amendment.

Of the eleven members of the committee only seven were present. These were Messrs. Davis, Culver, Foraker, Clark, Morgan, Turple and Daniel, and of these all but Messrs. Turple and Daniel cast their votes for the resolution of ratification. Senator Frye's vote was also cast in that interest by Senator Davis. Messrs. Frye having left instructions to that effect.

Senators Turple and Daniel did not take a positive stand in opposition to the treaty, both expressing the opinion that it was not expedient nor consistent with the vast importance of the subject that the treaty should be pressed to immediate consideration and that if the senate was not to take the subject up at the present session the better course would be to leave it in the committee until the senate should be prepared to proceed with its consideration.

Senator Turple expressed himself as inclined to favor the treaty, but said that he thought it should be amended. He, however, withheld his amendment upon the suggestion that the majority would consider it preferable to have the amendments offered.

Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, later reported the action of the committee to the senate. There was no reference to the report beyond an inquiry by Senator White as to whether there would be an effort to take up the treaty at the present session. To this Mr. Davis replied that he was not now prepared to say.

DEATH OF A BALLAD WRITER.

"Bonny Blue" Higgins Dies at His California Home.

San Diego, Cal., July 14.—H. M. Higgins, better known as "Bonny Blue" Higgins, is dead at his home on Bonita Branch, ten miles east of this city.

Thirty years ago H. M. Higgins was the most noted published of Chicago and the author of many noted songs, chief among which were "The Old Musician and His Harp," "Hang Up the Baby's Stepping."

The two ballads attested a popularity in this country and Canada that has seldom been surpassed and the composer received over \$50,000 in royalties.

DR. WHITSETT WILL NOT RESIGN

Says He Has No Idea of Giving Up
Semiannual Presidency.

Louisville, Ky., July 14.—Rev. Dr. Whitsett, president Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, denies that he will resign. Most reports relative to the resignation have been published in different parts of the country.

The following statement was obtained from the distinguished gentleman on his return to Louisville, Ky., July 14, 1897: "I have not the remotest idea of resigning the presidency of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Nothing could be further from my thoughts."

"WILLIAM H. WHITSETT."

LABOR DAY AT THE CENTENNIAL

September 6th Has Been Set Aside by
the Management.

Nashville, Tenn., July 14.—The Centennial exposition management has designated September 6th as Labor Day and October 6th as German-American day. The attendance on these two days will be very large, many states being represented.

Tomorrow will be South Pittsburg day and a special train will bring hundreds of people from that place to spend the day. A special dinner and fireworks will be given in honor of the visitors.

There will be many excellent features of entertainment during the remainder of the summer, and special excursions will be arranged.

STUCK ON THE SUGAR SCHEDULE

The Tariff Bill Conferees Making Haste
Very Slowly.

ARE WIDER APART THAN EVER

Have Receded from All Agreement on
Certain Articles.

BUT SUGAR IS THE MAIN CONTENTION

House Opposes the Stamp Tax on
Stocks and Bonds—But Senate
Insists Upon It.

Washington, July 14.—The conferees on the tariff bill have come together today to report a resolution for the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty without amendment.

The chief of these is Senator Gear, of Iowa, chairman of the Pacific railroad committee. The matter never did get officially before the senate, but when a resolution on another subject did get up, the discussion drifted to the Pacific railroads and some sensational declarations resulted.

The senate was in a deadlock for several hours.

It was due to the effort to secure action on the resolution of Mr. Harris, of Kansas, designed to prevent the disposal of the government's land on the terms of the alleged agreement. There were many roll calls on Mr. Harris' motion to consider the resolution, quorums appearing and disappearing, and from 12 to 5 o'clock no final vote on the motion was secured. After 4 o'clock a parliamentary debate opened up the debate which continued throughout the day. Messrs. Morgan and Harris speaking for and Messrs. Thurston and Gear against the resolution. It finally went over to the senate.

Early in the day Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, introduced a resolution on foreign relations, a temporary deadlock and are up along the line. It looks as if the situation might remain unchanged for a week.

While this appears to be a correct outline of the situation today, the prevailing impression is that settlement of one or more of the main schedules would be speedily followed by a complete adjustment of all other differences.

The conferees remained in session until after 6 o'clock today, and then adjourned until tomorrow, omitting the usual even- ing session. They had not reached a point where they could call in the democratic conference, but all said progress had been made, though a few short of a quorum.

Morgan Gave Some Hot Shot.

The only motion in order was to adjourn or to summon absent senators, and a sharp parliamentary contest ensued between those desiring action at this session of the pending Pacific railroad resolution and those who wanted to postpone it.

Mr. Gear, the chairman of the Pacific railroad committee, moved to adjourn, and after several calls of the senate a quorum was finally secured, and then the Harris motion was again put to a vote.

This afforded a text for some strident words from Mr. Morgan, who declared that the house had a patriotic duty to perform.

The pending Pacific railway resolution had been unanimously reported from the Pacific railroad committee, and yet the chairman of that committee had insisted on extending the bill. It was late in the session to begin operations.

Mr. Morgan said, however, that there was no disposition on the democratic side of the chamber to retaliate against appropriation bills or the tariff bill when they came before the house. The bill had been introduced by Mr. Morgan, and he had no objection to its being referred back to the committee.

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SENATORS HAVE A LIVELY TIME

They Try Their Hands at a Little
Pilipuster.

DEADLOCKED SEVERAL HOURS

Republicans Try To Prevent Consider-
ation of Resolutions

LOOKING TO PACIFIC RAILROADS INQUIRY

Thurston, of Nebraska, and Morgan, of Alabama, in a Warm Debate
Over the Filibustering.

Washington, July 14.—The conferees on the tariff bill have come together today to report a resolution for the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty without amendment.

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The Constitution.

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CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Business Manager



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ATLANTA, GA., July 15, 1897.

As to Whitehall Street.

In an interview with Mayor Collier in yesterday's Constitution, The Constitution's special correspondent at Asheville quoted him as having said that the only difficulty in the way of improving Whitehall street, as suggested by the residents of that leading thoroughfare, was in securing from the property owners the donation of the land necessary to widen the street as proposed. This given, he favors the improvement. This was a most reasonable position.

For some reason or other an afternoon contemporary is seeking to discredit the movement to rescue Whitehall street from its backward tendency, and it is engaging in an extensive telegraphic correspondence with Mayor Collier at Asheville with the view of defeating the desire of the residents of the street. In a communication yesterday afternoon Mayor Collier—who is now in Asheville leading the movement to dismember the Consolidated Street Railway, with a view of creating a number of lines, each with the privilege of charging independent fares—is quoted as expressing the belief that the proposed improvement is impossible. He thinks the unanimous consent of the residents of Whitehall street cannot be secured; and, as he understands it, "the proposition means a repaving of the street." He fears the consent of the Consolidated Street Railway Company cannot be secured to this, and, being naturally desirous of accommodating the Consolidated in every way possible, the mayor would not for the world injure its sensitive feelings. Not only that, but the mayor thinks "the proximity of the railroads makes it impossible to make a Peachtree out of the residence section of Whitehall."

Nobody expects to make a Peachtree out of Whitehall street; but The Constitution is of the opinion that the residents of that street are engaged in a very commendable undertaking in endeavoring to improve the street as befits its importance.

As compared to other residence streets of the city, Whitehall street is not holding its own. That fact is apparent to all. The residents of the street realize this, and they are determined that something be done to better the condition of the street. Not only is all of the western part of the city directly interested in the improvement of Whitehall street, but the whole city should feel an interest in having at least one main thoroughfare through which to reach points to the west of the city. Whitehall street, is the popular avenue to Fort McPherson and also to Westview cemetery; and its decaying condition is a source of constant comment to all those who use it in journeying to and from these places. "The proximity of the railroads" has nothing to do with the improvement of Whitehall street. The railroad track crosses the street nearly two miles from the center of the city; and that section of the city is to be condemned because of these railroad tracks, the sooner the residents know it, the better it will be for them. That part of the city has always borne its part of every expense toward public improvements on the other side. It has done so uncomplainingly. It is ready to continue to do so. It has a right, however, to at least reasonable consideration; and we believe it will receive it at the hands of the council.

The unanimity with which the property owners of Whitehall street have endorsed the proposed improvements is striking. With but few exceptions, the sentiment of the street unanimously favors the proposed plans for the rehabilitation of the avenue. The property owners not only favor such improvements, but they evidence their good faith by offering their property to the city. Nothing more could be asked of them—and the city can do nothing less than meet them half way.

The statement that the street cannot be improved without the consent of the Consolidated Street Railway is preposterous. Among the last official acts of

Mayor Collier before leaving the city for Asheville was to approve the ordinance for the repaving of Washington street—a street which is in infinitely better condition than Whitehall, and far less in need of repaving.

Now that the citizens of Whitehall street are moving in the matter, they should not stop until they have at least given the council an opportunity to take action. By that time Mayor Collier will probably have returned, and will find upon personal investigation that the property owners of Whitehall street are inspired with genuine Atlanta enterprise; and that their consent to the improvement, which he fears will not be given, has already been obtained.

If Whitehall street is to be given an everlasting black eye from which all that part of the city will suffer, the sooner the blow is determined upon, the better it will be for all concerned. In the meantime, its property owners should be on the watch.

Functions of the Grand Jury.

There are many things about the grand jury system of Georgia which are anomalous.

There is, for instance, the seal of secrecy with which the members of such bodies as the theaters, and popular places, go without delegating to the people affected into the reasons for their performance. Originally, the inhibition to secede had a good purpose, and were our grand juries limited to inquiry into violations of the law for the finding of indictments, the purpose would still be good. The grand juries of Georgia, however, have outgrown that limit long ago, and half their work now is legislative, and not in the nature of inquiry.

In the absence of a county council, or a county board of any kind to undertake local legislative work, the grand jury has grown into the place, and is given the initiative in matters of local police, taxation, election of school boards and notaries public, and many like duties. It is a matter of much complaint that grand juries use the privilege of secrecy which attaches to criminal inquiry to cover their performance of legislative work, which should be as open to all the people as are the proceedings of a city council or a state legislature itself.

In a county where the people are supposed to rule, there should be no dark lantern methods where public or private interests are at stake. It is perfectly proper for a grand jury, when acting within its original function of inquiring into crime, to be the confidential agent of the court, but when it resolves itself into county meeting to perform offices of legislation the doors should be thrown wide open, so that the people may know how their agents act, and the motives which they assign for the action.

The grand jury debating the establishment of a reformatory, for instance, is not acting as the agent of the court, but of the people. For want of a better local agency to whom to refer such a question, the legislature has assigned it to the grand jury. That body, therefore, should be as responsible to the people for its legislative acts, as it is to the court for its more immediate duty of inquiring into violations of the law.

The judge who will establish this distinction between the offices assigned to the grand jury, will do a commendable thing. Every step which arouses the attention of the people to their local affairs, is a step in the right direction. The laying out of a settlement road is as important a matter of government as the building of a great line, for government should proceed from the homes so as to insure a good response from the state.

The City Is Growing.

The movement to push the churches further out shows that the business center of the city is bulging out of its former limits.

When Atlanta occupied but half a dozen squares—not filled at that—was the most natural thing in the world to have a church, store, residence and church close together. The demands for business space as the city grew drove the residences out, until finally many of our church buildings are surrounded by business blocks, while a member of the congregation lives within half a mile of the sanctuary in which he worships.

The people having gone, the churches must follow them, for business has so decreased, and it is an unpopular master.

That there should be sentimental regret at the breaking off of ties is to be expected. People who have wedded together to say the word, which parts from that is what it means.

The central church, which could be readily reached by all, finds its congregation pushed equally to north and south, to east and west, and the move, therefore, means not only the abandonment of the old building but the erection of two new ones, to accommodate the parted wings of the old congregation.

Such is life, however, a period of change and development, coming quickly in so thriving a city as Atlanta, whose limits have been again and again extended, until she has assumed metropolitan proportions. The moving of churches, those resolved upon as well as those in consideration, is but an evidence that Atlanta needs more ground for her teeming population.

Julian Hawthorne's Remedy.

One of the most remarkable propositions we have seen lately emanates from Mr. Julian Hawthorne, the well-known publicist, who is the son of our greatest浪漫家. Mr. Julian Hawthorne has seen the statement made that "an American young lady, pretty, accomplished, and of the best stock, marries an American African." Thereupon he proceeds to discuss the matter of miscegenation from a "philosophical" standpoint, and apparently arrives at the conclusion that the best way to settle the "negro problem," about which we have all heard so much, is to "marry them out of sight."

To this Mr. Hawthorne adds that he does not, at present, discern any better expedient for getting rid of the negro than for the white men and women to embrace the race in the arms of miscegenation and substitute for the blacks a generation of mulattoes. "We outnumber the planks, and the quicker we start in making wives and husbands of them, the sooner they will disappear," says Mr. Hawthorne. "Nevertheless," he rejoices, "if you ask me whether I would rejoice were I confronted with an array of negro sons and daughters-in-law, I must admit that I should not."

But why not? The genuine physician is not afraid of his own medicine. The proof of the pudding is chewing the bag the world over. Mr. Hawthorne declares that neither Mr. Watterson nor any other member of the gold standard party offers to the people any reme-

a philosophical patriot, there is every reason why he should set the country the example; and this is the more incumbent on him since he is the first person of any importance to make a definite proposition in behalf of miscegenation.

Years ago—we do not remember how many—there were protests in the northern prints against the anti-miscegenation laws adopted in some of the southern states, but Mr. Hawthorne's remarkable speech is the first real proposition in behalf of wholesale miscegenation as a political social remedy. In his duty, therefore, to inaugurate the experiment in his own family. When the late Mr. Alcott of Concord, concluded that it was his duty to become an oracle, he did not allow a question of bread and meat to interfere with his duty. He sat himself down in a big arm-chair and oracled to such an extent that his daughters nearly wore their lives out to support him. But what did the oracle cure?

Similarly, why should Mr. Hawthorne, the proponent of a great political and social reform, hesitate to begin the reform in his own family? Why should he not rejoice over a prospect that would tend to fill his front porch as well as his back yard full of mulatto pickaninnies? Would not this be an evidence of his sincerity—or of his willingness to partake of the cup which he offers to others?

We think it may be truly said that miscegenation will never be truly popular in this country until its most distinguished advocate undertakes to introduce it in a practical way, and gives it, as we may say, the hall-mark of his approval. If it is a remedy for anything or anybody, Mr. Hawthorne should prove it by a practical application. There is no law against miscegenation in either New York or Jamaica.

As for the rest of the bolters, they will not survive three months under the pretence of democracy. The rising tide of popular patriots in Kentucky will destroy them so effectively that it will be difficult to identify them in the debris.

When last heard from, the Wolcott commission was arranging for a conference with Baron Rothschild. The baron should have been earlier in either New York or Jamaica.

She Is a Rich Widow.

All New York is agog over the expected arrival of a rich widow from Chile.

The lady whose coming thus excites comment is Senora de Cousin, who is alleged to have an income of \$8,000,000 a year. It is said by those who touch her for her that she has one hundred steamers and sailing vessels upon the rivers and in the coast-wise trade of South America, and that she is a shrewd manager, knowing where to place her money.

It is not stated whether the object of the widow is to replace the late Mr. Cousin or not. There are no dukes here, as that brand kept over in England, but several of the new English duchesses have brothers who are ineligible for matrimonial promotion in Europe. If the duchess would form a matrimonial alliance with some of the Goulds and the Vanderbilts it might inaugurate a new era. The fact that the senior is fifty-five years old will not be in her way, for Lady Burdett-Coutts, who had more money than personal attraction, found it possible to buy a young husband and place him in parliament, even though she lost the friendship of the queen by doing so.

It is to be hoped that the widow will not confine her observations to New York. If she will but come to Atlanta, she would find a number of eligibles who could spend her money with all grace and alacrity.

Mr. Watterson and the Kentucky Bobcats.

Our good friend Henry Watterson, being the head, and, to a great extent, the body of the Kentucky bobcats, failed to appear to make a speech at the convention yesterday. There was a very pretentious speech, too, for there is a certain literary quality in Mr. Watterson's style which enables him to make presentable the veriest fallacies. He has, indeed, the gift of expression which lends a charm to his more deliberate utterances.

Nothing shows more clearly the proletarian character of some of our public men—their political versatility, as it were—than the fact that the man under whose auspices the free coinage of silver was brought into notice as a vital democratic issue, should now be compelled by circumstances to publicly denounce that issue in terms more violent than he has ever applied to the republicans. Far be it from us to suppose that he will do a good service by repeating the performance of Egypt. The presence of the Turkish soldiers does no more than clinch the nail, and is calculated to advance the day when a second bombardment from the sea refutes the claim of the rebels that they are the veriest fallacies. He has, indeed, the gift of expression which lends a charm to his more deliberate utterances.

The connection between patriotism and postoffice is very close.

Italy's Exports for the First Four Months of 1897 were \$35,953,370 francs, while her imports over \$39,794,130 francs. This is the first time in twenty-six years that the exports exceeded the imports.

The change in the weather was opportune. The strike of the miners has made all the country for a coal day.

The author of "Wait for the Wagon" is dead. He discovered that McKinley was driving, and gave up in despair.

Every county in the state has a candidate for the governorship. They should hold a convention in Atlanta and draw mint straw for it.

A southwest Georgia hotel displays this sign:

"Special rates to candidates for governor in carboads."

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The Alabama poets are turning to obituary verse. Hear this one:

"Here lies by Love forgiven,
Abraham Sportswood Plummer;
His spirit is in heaven,
His body in Alabama."

It is said that Mrs. Nack is a woman who can keep a secret." But there is hope for her yet. She has only been on trial a week.

We infer from the statement that Kippling accepts three cents a word for everything he writes that Rudyard is not at all superstitious.

New journalism in New York has enabled many of our distinguished literary men to make enough money to pay house-rents.

The editor of Harper's Magazine says he declines a thousand poems a year.

This is sad. He ought to surprise his readers by printing one occasionally.

Fitzsimmons says he won't fight Sullivan, but the other day he met him and gave him a milk punch.

It is plain that the office is seeking Editor McIntosh, and he's too tall to dodge.

The mercury is suffering from a severe fall, but the latest report is that it will soon be up again.

Martin Thorn, the Guldensuppe murderer, is a notable criminal. The detectives can't get ahead of him.

This could not be otherwise for Mr. Watterson understands better than the most of our public men the drift and tendency of the times. He has a hawk's eye, and when he sees a plumb line he knows it is straight.

He has a sharp eye for the weak and the foolish.

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GEORGIA POLITICS
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muted it back with his
doctor is just waiting
be let down again. Dr.
on the good side of

South Carolina.
The Carolina sena-
told he had down to
the sides.

Dissatisfied.

great mass of the peo-
Georgia Bar Associa-
dissatisfied with the
process of the punish-
and the easy manner in
which now escape their

were stirred up over this
engrossed the minds
the exclusion of almost
they think politics and
great criminals are be-
society. It is true, the
is no money to employ
no political influence
for him, is being sent
and is being punished,
rascals—the great big
rob banks, wreck rail-
earned money of the
inducing them to put
stitution which they
to steal money from the
States or anything
unpunished because they
money. Just have those
and the fellow is safe
now being in the foulest
shame, and if he possesses
he is not punished, if
time.

most much of their wanted
not even respected by some
actually been brought into
they have failed to pun-
sometimes the fault may be
with the jury, and this
the punishment of crime at the
lynchings, one of the
that a civilized pub-
When some awful de-
are aroused to such a
that people are deter-
the wretched guilty of the
know when the day
ever, so they hang him
punishment of crime will
stop lynchings.

workable Dream.

Florida Citizen.
a well-known painter
to The Citizen and reported
workable dream. He had
light and suddenly awoke
and his sister, Mrs.

Manchester, N. H., had
rite, and putting her arms
"Goodby."

from Scripture.
Ga., Dispatch.
who favor the free col-
a ratio of 16 to 1 need
bit more than Republicans
an democrats twit them
that man dare dispute
tells us: "And the shad-
ers, twenty seven five
shels, twenty two shels, shall
Now a grain is 25 cents,
shel, 50 cents in value
shels, 5 and 20 shels, 15
shels all told." This is one
peach. This is one ounce
25 cents and one ounce of gold
16, at the ratio of 16
was established by God
but a jockey politician
of being an enemy to
use of his preference for

Booming McIntosh.

Ga., Argus.

the booming Editor McIn-
tosh, for the gov-
why shouldn't the press

Tom, Tom Hasn't
Ga., Hustler.

specimen of republican-
Telegraph, is gloating
at Tom Watson has de-

Out for McIntosh.

Ga., News.
in one day came out for
governor.

MINOR DETAILS OF A DAY'S NEWS.

brief Pictures from Many Local News Sources—Police, Courts, Undertakers, Capitol, Politics in Small Outline.

Curfew Petition Held Up.

The police committee of the general council has not yet decided to make a report on the curfew bell petition submitted by the south side Women's Christian Temperance Union. The question was discussed by the committee in session yesterday afternoon, but no action was taken. Mr. Maddox was absent from the meeting and he may have had some foul play. Any information to the contrary will be cheerfully received and paid for by Dr. Fred S. Johnston, in the Lowndes building, who is a brother.

War on the Negro Dives.

The police committee of the council may direct the making of war on many of the negro dance houses, or dives, as they are called by the police. Yesterday afternoon it was decided to make a report noon to the committee to petition the council to permit to run the places, and those which have not already done so under the law may be forced to close up. Jumbo Hunter has been put on the trail of the dens and he will make things warn for the negroes.

Unfortunates Before Tax Committee.

The tax committee passed upon a big batch of petitions for free licenses, tax exemptions and refunds at its meeting yesterday afternoon. A delegation of the city's poor persons for free licenses and tax exemptions, among many other things, appeared before the committee and their requests were granted in nearly every case. Unfortunates of all classes, the blind, crippled and helpless were in the crowd. The old negro has a petition to be freed of license because he was attacked by "motorcycle attack," as he said the doctor had told him. His petition was granted.

City Loses a Faithful Employee.

In the death of Mr. Ike Wheeler, at his home, recently, early yesterday morning, the city loses one of its oldest and most faithful employees. He was a watchman at the city stockade and he had been in the service of Atlanta about fifteen years. He was a confederate veteran, fought bravely in the Third Tennessee regiment. He was fifty-seven years old and was well known and liked by the city officials and citizens generally. He was ill only a short time. Captain Dave Wylie commands the service of Mr. Wheeler highly and says the city has lost a faithful employee.

They Hit Sallie Wyat.

Hattie Rutledge and Daisy Wright, two negro women, were bound over to the negro criminal court by Justice Foute yesterday on charge of assault and battery, the warrant in the case being sworn out by Sallie Wyat. She stated that the two women had attacked her, for which she felt aggrieved to the extent of swearing out a warrant for their arrest. Their bonds were fixed at \$100 each, which succeeded in making.

Waived Hearing.

John Turner, a negro man, was bound over to the negro criminal court by Justice Foute yesterday on the charge of larceny. The prosecutor who argued against her was Ella Lovejoy, another negro, who testified that Theresa had purloined \$175 of her money several days ago and was unable to give a satisfactory account of her conduct and Justice Foute decided to hold her. Her bond was fixed at \$100, which she succeeded in making.

She Stole \$175.

The motion for new trial in the Taylor DeGarmo case was postponed to tomorrow and the argument will go over on account of newly discovered evidence and the fact that Tom Langford has been captured.

WILL BE IN A PAUPER'S GRAVE

Mollie McMillan Will Be Laid to Rest This Morning.

A LANDLORD WANTS HER GOODS

An Effort Will Be Made To Save Them for the Two Orphans Who Are Left Alone.

In a little low room, which is situated across the saloon of W. T. Ellis, on the corner of Decatur and Peachtree streets, and which tells a story of abject poverty and a life of pain, there lies the corpse of a woman. The cold, wan face is upturned to the ceiling, and the eyes—large and expressive—have a look of pain in them even the skinless bones of death.

Old Darky Fights.

Gaines Bowman, an old negro man sixty years of age, was tried yesterday morning on the charge of breaking and entering fighting.

Gaines is an old-time hard-working negro, and does not like the way the young negroes of modern times act.

He was home a few nights ago and complained of his wife about her and her daughter receiving favors from visitors. This caused a big fight, in which the whole family became involved, using bricks, skillets, knives and teeth. The result of the fight was the old woman was laid up in the hospital and her head cut with a brick, the old man had a knife cut in the head and a few bites. Judge Calhoun told Gaines that he must not fight and fined him \$100, which he succeeded in making.

Fond of Cursing.

Dora Martin is a negro woman who is especially fond of using big, hard-sounding curse words and this fondness of hers caused her to be fined \$5 and cost yesterday morning by Judge Calhoun. She was found behind a Decatur street barroom cursing a negro man for all she was worth.

Burglars Still Burgl.

Yesterday morning a burglary was reported to the police department from 17 Fair street, between H. H. and Peachtree. At the time it was off and Hope, while Mr. Ram-
francisco. He dreamed that he appeared and said to him, "you." Later he learned that he had died on the same night, and was buried very greatly in his dream last night, and awaiting news from his rel-
atives.

Asked To Be Sent Up.

Levi Morrison was brought in charged with being drunk. When asked about it he said: "I was drinking, but not record." The arresting officer said: "Levi, you are drunk and I want to ask you to be sent to the station house, as he was drunk and did not think he could go home. I told him that I could not send him in unless I entered a case against him. He spoke up and said: 'yes, your honor.' I told him to go to the station house, as he was drunk and did not think he could go home. He did not want to do it, but told him he must and set me down to wait for the wagon." Judge Calhoun was detailed on this case, but the burglar could not be found.

Mr. Arthur Beaufre.

Mr. Arthur Beaufre, son of Captain

W. E. Beaufre, president of the

Southern railway at Macon, who resides on

Whitehall and owns property along the

street, is heartily in favor of making

the improvements outlined in the

constitution, and that the work can

be done at a reasonable expense.

The Consolidated will put on a fast sched-

ule the crowds who go out to see the finish.

Mr. S. Benjamin.

Mr. S. Benjamin, another resident,

says: "I think it is a splendid idea to im-

prove the street. Start the ball rolling and

help us get something done for White-

hall. I am anxious to do my part to im-

prove the street and think everybody in

the street will do the same thing. Let us

have a better street at once."

Mr. L. Lieberman.

Mr. L. Lieberman, another resident,

says: "It would be great thing to im-

prove Whitehall. We need a good,

broad and improved street. It can be

made attractive and popular. Put it down

as quickly as possible.

The poor old horse will be brought to the

police barracks and there publicly condemned.

It is a pathetic sight to me," said Officer

Carnes, "a very sorry sight to see

that old horse turn out that way."

He has worked all his life for man,

and he is nearly twenty years of age, and

has been used to take care of the horses

left by the mother to her children.

A lawyer was seen, and he said the bill of sale was obtained from the woman.

The old girl knew she had gained all the

money she could get.

The woman was seen, and she said the

bill of sale was obtained from the woman.

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WATSON'S PEN IMPALES BUTLER; BUTLER'S PEN SLYLY STABS WATSON

Watson Denounces Butler as Snake in the Grass.

"TRAITOR TO FRIEND AND FOE"

The Georgia Populist Writes Five Columns of Red Hot, Ringing, Scalding Denunciation of Butler and Fusionism.

The Party Is Falling.

Raleigh, N. C., July 14.—(Special)—Senator Butler's paper today contains an editorial signed by him in which he says:

"Those who attended the Nashville conference, most of whom were self-constituted delegates, representing nobody but themselves, issued an address and appointed a national committee representing their faction. They charged that certain populists destined to kill the people's party or turn it over to the democratic party and claimed they represented the only true populists who could be trusted to be faithful. Now, if there is a single populist in the United States who is in favor of disbanding the organization or of turning it over to the democratic party, we do not know him."

There are certainly not as many such as there are so-called populists who did all in their power by trading and dickerling and otherwise, to elect McKinley, and it is noticeable that some of this latter class were leaders in clamoring for this conference.

They declare they desire to see the divisions and dissensions among the populists cease. Those have been inaugurated and carried on largely by those clamoring for the conference. They foolishly attempted to belittle the silver question by saying trusts and monopolies were the great evils and help in remedying those evils. An increase of gold money, silver money or paper money will cause prices to rise to a just level and such a rise will cause a very large number of the most oppressive trusts to vanish. It is the worst kind of politics whether the greatest issue or not, will be in the next campaign, the one above all others on which a great majority of the voters of America will take sides. It is wisdom for us to magnify our connection as a party with the silver issue so our party may gain recruits. Nineteen-tenths of those our party has gained or ever will gain understand and agreed with us on probably not more than one issue when they joined.

They foolishly declare that unless the next popular national convention does what they think should be done they will bolt and they appointed a national committee and authorized it, as far as they were able, to call a convention representing their faction. There is nothing dangerous to the party in this, for if the ringleaders in such a disorganizing movement should attempt to bolt or to call a separate convention they would have but little following and the party without them would be in better condition to grow and gain recruits. Whenever that committee shall attempt, if she should, any work of disorganization or a movement to split the party such populists as we have referred to will promptly wash their hands of the party leaders and office seekers after that policy is understood."

"The people are not seeking a mere change of office holders. They want a change of laws. Fusion stops the growth of the party and the downfall of the parties with which we fuse. Fusion props the old party up while it scuttles us. We are a minority, but we are strong enough to remain. Laws can't be changed under such a plan."

Watson holds out but little hope that the scattered parts of his party can ever be reorganized. He only offers this as a vague possibility.

"If ever the people's party becomes once more a moral power, inspiring the masses with hope and leading them onward to revolution, then Butler's paper and fusion will have to be buried beyond resurrection. No party can survive on the hessian programme of selling troops first, one and then another, and then, when you've tolerated such a policy in the party leaders and office seekers after that policy is understood."

"The people are not seeking a mere change of office holders. They want a change of laws. Fusion stops the growth of the party and the downfall of the parties with which we fuse. Fusion props the old party up while it scuttles us. We are a minority, but we are strong enough to remain. Laws can't be changed under such a plan."

Watson claims that he is still a populist at heart. He says:

"It is necessary for me to defend my personal character or my populist integrity from the attacks of a treacherous traitor. Butler's paper was a newspaper of the campaign was ended, was my best vindication. It pointed out then the blunders of Butler and prophesied the disastrous events. The events happened just as I predicted."

Watson closes his editorial with this to say of Butler's trade of the party:

"To sell out the party is just before it's sold out. Men in office try to change the laws even if they so desired, seems to me the wildest of folly and the basest of treachery."

EX-MAYOR KING IS HONORED.

Mr. Frank Gordon Says There Is Yet Abundant Time.

Mr. Frank Gordon, whose race for the Senate from DeKalb has been mentioned, denies that his father has been writing letters to him telling him to stand by the master, and while I appreciate heartily the suggestion of my name by friends in different parts of the country, there is abundance of time to announce it if I so desire.

I have yet to find the man who has to get into a gallop to get out of the way of an office. Most men can get out of the master's way in a week. As to General Gordon's written letters to me, friends throughout the country in my interest, there is no truth in the statement, but in case I should become emboldened to do so, any offer should be made to him at the Chamberlain-Johnson building, corner Peachtree and Hunter streets.

There are several thousand lots which are as yet unsold and the plaintiffs state that it is possible for the entire litigation to be brought to a close so as to protect the holders of lots.

Sheriff Is Restrained.

Judge Beck granted a restraining order enjoining Sheriff Neels from selling the property under the judgment recently obtained in favor of the National Railway Building and Loan Association and the case is set for a hearing before Judge Beck on July 21st, at which time it will be decided whether or not the receivership and injunction shall be made permanent.

Lawyer Dunning was yesterday instructed to take charge of the property and hold it subject to the final order of the superior court. The receivership resulted from a consent order.

Captain and Mrs. E. B. Hollis left yesterday for a stay of a month at Rockbridge Spring, Va.

Mrs. W. M. Mitchell, of Houston, Tex., who is Chief Joyner's sister, is staying with Mrs. Joyner and family at Fair Oaks, the summer home of the chief.

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The Atlanta South Side Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet in the rooms

BLALOCK MAKES A WARM REPLY

Says His Committee Has Been
Criticised Without Cause.

IS NOT SEEKING SENSATIONS

It Is a Case of the Hit Dog Howling,
Says the Chairman.

WILL SAVE THE STATE MUCH MONEY

The Chairman Says There Are Several
Departments of State Which Will
Be Investigated by His
Committee in Rapid
Succession.

The Blalock investigating committee has
got a few cards in its sleeve. The members are
growing restive under the continued
criticism which they have received from
the state press and the democratic leaders
generally, and they announce without
equivocation that the report which they
will submit to the next legislature will not
lengthen their appointment, but will
warrant an early course which they
have pursued throughout the inquiry. They
assert that this report will be an eye-opener,
and that their critics have been laboring
under a misapprehension of the facts.

A Constitution reporter had a somewhat
extended talk with Chairman Blalock yes-
terday and the chief investigator expressed
himself as not at all concerned about the
unkind things which have been said about
his committee. Here is a plain statement
from him:

"When I moved for the appointment of
this committee I felt that there was great
need for an investigation on the lines I
mapped out. Today my belief has been con-
firmed, and I am prepared to say that the
committee, when it concludes its labors,
will have performed a most valuable ser-
vice for the state. We are willing to rest
our case until our report is presented to the
next legislature and we have no doubt
whatever as to the result. The criticism
which has been directed toward us may be
said to come from three sources, and the
committee takes it for what it is worth."

"Much of it comes from those who have
been or who expect to be hurt by the
investigation, and to that I need to make no
response. There are others who believe that
what we are doing will injure the chances
of the democratic party in the next cam-
paign, and in reply to that I would say
that if the democratic party fears an honest
investigation, its chances ought to be
hurt. As a matter of fact, however, we
are simply purifying the party and putting
it in better shape for guarding the interests
of the people. Still other criticisms come
from those who believe that our committee
is spending too much money. As to that
I would say that it would be very glad to
pay all the bills of the committee for the
amount of money that will be returned to the
state treasury through our efforts, not even
counting back taxes or the tremen-
dous sum that will be saved in future."

Not Seeking Sensations.

One of the more immediate results of the
committee's work is the preparation by
Comptroller General Wright of an official
circular letter directed to the tax collectors
of the state, in which the state asks
them to collect and forward at once
all back capitative taxes. This letter will
be ready next week and the life of the
bank, railroad, insurance company and
other corporations will be well assured.
The monotonous contributions of the
citizens are taxed one hundred dollars per
head per year by the state and inasmuch
as many of them are from mussels to
sixty-five years in arrears it will cost
them considerable to resume their good
standing on the comptroller general's
books.

Regarding the reports that the committee
would recommend abolishing the agricultural
and geological departments, Chairman
Blalock said that they had not yet
considered abolishing anything.

plish, but I may say that we will turn into
the state treasury a great deal of money
that ought to be there."

"Does this mean money which has been
wrongfully paid out by state officials?"
asked the reporter.

"It does."

"Has any of it been paid back yet?"

"Yes; and more is coming in all the time.
We are giving all the departments time to
balance their affairs, as we believe they
should be done, and are not trying to
parade them in the newspapers."

"But if these discrepancies which you
say exist are covered up without publicity,
the committee won't get the credit for what
it has done," suggested the reporter.

"We will release Chairman Blalock
quickly, "for we propose to make men
of every item in our report."

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A. BATES, Cash
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paid-up Capital, \$100,000.

NOW THEY'RE OFF IN GOVERNOR'S RACE

Contest for the Chief Executive's Place

Now Fairly On.

EVANS AND GORDON OUT OF IT

They Announce That They Will Not
Race the Race.

CANDLER, DU BIGNON, TERRELL, M'INTOSH

These Are All Mentioned as the Men
Who Will Be in It, and Several
More Are Talked Of.

ED—Salesmen.

ED—Salesmen.

ERS WANTED.

ANTHONY—your
shaded place, elegantly
furnished, July 15 the sun.
THT STL good board and
3.50 per week. One block
will find desirable rooms
between Fifth and Madison
St. E. 20th street. N. Y.
References.

ANTED—if you are con-
cerned in your boarding house
that place is reasonable
July 14-15

ed—Agents.

ED—Agents or ladies, good
to 10 mornings. 15

\$75 per month and ex-
penses in right; goods
only samples. Address Job-
son, Mass.

ED—Agents
and branch managers;
mission. Hunter Tuller

tates the sat.

ED—Agents in Georgia
represent the largest tail-
or in the United States.

July 14-15

men to visit stores; sell
signs, in colors on rough surface.

tree, Georgia, Wis.

ED—Miscellaneous.

ED—Address, starting make and
the Carrier No. 3, city.

ED—paid for large or small
and furniture. Address Con-

stituted.

ED—Second-hand bicycle in
good condition. Address Hamber, care Con-

stituted.

ED—Keepers to know that
Power is represented by
the leading business men in
the city, stock companies, etc.

ED—S. barracks and
the family. The association
will destroy and keep
ants, waterbugs and
ants. 50 cents. Address
address for 25 cents. Me-
works, 128 Peachtree St.

ED—All of who have been
Drs. Edison's Obese
also those that have been
Dr. Edison's "Obesity
and it will be to
will obtain information
to pay highest mar-
for trade. Details in
2027 ft.

ED—Horses, Etc.

ED—Very fine gentle fam-
filled building.

ED—offering great bargains
reys, phantoms, spring
dress and lap robes
for summer. White
Manufacturing Co., Etc.

ED—June 15 the sun.

ED—RESORTS.

PARK—Clarksville, Ga.

ED—pine grove, two

Everything else.

ED—per month. ad-

Pierre July 14-15

ED—Houses.

ED—first on a yearly lease

ED—six to eight-room

ED—must be desirable, north

box 255 July 14-15

ED—SALES.

ED—Furniture, Furni-

ture, as follows: Elec-

trical, brocaded silk

chair, cost \$50.

ED—latest; loveseats

throughout the stand.

ED—Japanese matting; din-

ing, bedroom suites, etc.

ED—carpets, rugs,

furniture, etc. Also a

12 boro' breech load-

less than two months

period. Outside sales

state a specialty.

ED—Commission Com-

mission. July 14-15

ED—Miscellaneous.

ED—entire stock of rab-

bits, English, German

yans; also a choice lot

of pigs. Paul H. House

C. C. \$50 pair, express paid.

warranty. Mineralized

fork. Agents wanted.

ED—Machinery.

ED—engines, boilers and

etc., very cheap for

phys. M. & Co. Etc.

ED—second-hand 5x12 ft.

ED—Con-

ED—fair, com-

ED—cold water, etc.

ED—delivery about July 14-15.

ED—Hempill, Constitu-

Junct. B.

ED—Cottages, Etc.

ED—Lawson residence,
possesses a fine call-

in man, Smith & Co.

ED—July 11 sun tue

ED—Howard Street. Apply

ED—35% West Broad-

ED—July 14-15

ED—Rooms.

ED—posting room, 14

ED—post office, ad-

lished.

ED—Real Estate.

ED—on north side

ED—22 South Broad Street.

FREE

Send us your name and address
and we will mail you, free of charge,
a beautiful book of

Fairy Tales

Elegantly gotten up and handsomely
illustrated in colors. Mention this paper.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis.

DID BANCROFT LETTER
KILL SMYTHE'S PULL

Rucker Will Probably Get the Col-
lectorship.

WHO SENT THE LETTER?

It Is Claimed Now That the Colored
Applicant Did the Work.

WILL McKinley MAKE NEW MOVE?

Probable That He Will Take Up the
Negroes and Begin to Dish Out
Offices Among Them.

A Score of Reasons for Patronizing
This College.

Accessibility; a suburb of Atlanta.
Metropolitan facilities—twelve-four trains
daily to and from Atlanta, \$1.50 to \$5.00
depot at college and chert road to city.

College tickets for best city concerts and
lectures, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

The location harmoniously blends all the
advantages of city and country.

In the midst of a cultured and progressive

community, the school is associated with

the best of Atlanta markets and country products.

Healthfulness; on the water shed of Pied-

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Magnificent new building, arboretum and park
of thirty acres.

Modern appliances and conveniences

in dormitory, dormitory heat, hot and cold water
with baths on each floor, electric lights and bells, elevator, tower clock, nice furni-

ture, library, etc.

Library of 5,000 choice volumes, museum

of about 7,500 specimens, physical and chemi-

cal laboratories, lecture hall, gymnasium, etc.

Excellent in music, 200 pupils in this depar-

tment, the past year, large number of al-

umni now in prominent positions.

Thirty-one, mandolin club of twenty, choral

union, forty-six pianos, pipe organ.

A close care of health, manners, morals,

and pleasure of pupils.

Prize kind of success, usefulness and

reputation, etc.

Its record of success, usefulness and</p

